The Courier.

N°. 429. | Friday, December 27, 1793. | Vol IX.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them, in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Honorable the President in Council, has thought proper to make Public for the Information of the Holders of Bonds, and Promissory Notes of this Presidency, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General in Council of Bengal, dated 25th Ultimo.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having authorized us to draw Bills upon them, in liquidation of their Indian Debts, at the Exchange of one Shilling and Eleven Pence for the Current Rupee, we hereby authorize you to receive the Bonds and Promissory Notes of your Government, in subscriptions to that remittance, and to grant the usual Certificates to the Subscribers, entitling them to Bills of Exchange, to be drawn by us on the Honorable the Court of Directors, at the Exchange of seven Shillings and Eight Pence per Star Pagoda, and payable at Five Hundred and forty eight Days, after the date of the Subscription, reserving however to the Honorable Court, the option of postponing the payment thereof, on paying Interest thereon half yearly, from the day of the Bills becoming due, until the day of their discharge, at the rate of five per Cent per Annum, in the sums appropriated by the Act of Parliament, passed in 1793 towards the discharge of Bills of Exchange drawn in liquidation of the Indian Debt, and made payable according to priority of Date, should not admit of such Bills being paid, on the day of their becoming due.

You will observe that the subscriptions are limited to Bonds, and Promissory Notes, and that none are to be received in Cash."

The Bonds and Promissory Notes of this Presidency will accordingly be received in Subscriptions to the remittance upon the terms abovementioned.

Published by Order of the Governor,
in Council, ROBERT CLERK, Sec.
Fort St. George, 14th December, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE HONORABLE *the* PRESIDENT *in* COUNCIL, is pleased to publish the following Regulations for the Medical Department, and to direct that they have Effect at all Stations under this Presidency, on and after the *first Day of January*, 1794.

FIRST.—THAT, the Surgeons of his Majesty's and the Company's European Regiments shall have the Victualling of the Sick under their entire Charge and Management, and likewise the supplying them with every necessary Article of Hospital Clothing.

SECOND.—THAT, the Apothecary or Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency shall supply, upon Indents checked by the Hospital Boards, the Regimental Sick with all such Articles as the present System directs under the Denomination of Country and Bazar Medicines —Wines—Spirits, Sago, Spices. Oils, Limes, Eggs, Butter, Suet, Lint, Cloth for Bandages, Compresses &c, and every other Article heretofore supplied by the Apothecary and Storekeepers, Europe Instruments and Europe Medicines excepted, which are to be furnished, as heretofore by the Company.

THIRD.—THAT, the Regimental Surgeon shall supply the Hospital with Servants of every Denomination for the Purpose of preparing Medicines, and attending the Sick, in the same Proportion as directed by the Hospital Board *viz. one* Cooley to attend every *eight* Men, sick in the Hospital; *one* Cooley for every *three* Men in salivations—*one* Cooley to every Dysentric Patient bed-rid—exclusive of which, the following Proportion for 100 Men to be always supplied,—

Sweepers, three—Toties, three—Lamp Lighter, one.

Coolies for the Preparation of Medicines and dressings	Two,
Coolies for pounding the Mortar,	Two,
Coolies for the Application of Poultices, Fomentations and Injections,	Four,

FOURTH.—THAT, the said Surgeon shall supply the Hospital with Lamps, Oil, Pots, Mallies, Pans, and Firewood for the Cook-room and Dispensary with Cooks and Washermen, and Water for every purpose.

FIFTH.—IN, order to defray the Expences of the foregoing supplies, the Surgeon shall be allowed to draw from the Company, sixty (60) Cash *per day* for every Man, sick or well, returned "*present* with the *Regiment*" or corps (besides the usual stoppage of *two* Fanams *forty* Cash, to be received from the pay of each Man in the Hospital) at the Rate of FORTY FIVE Fanams *per Pagoda*—and the Charges of the Apothecary or Medical Storekeeper, for supplies furnished by him, shall be allowed to pass, provided they do not exceed in Amount their (including every Expence) the sum of *twenty* (20) *Cash pay day* for every Man, sick or well, returned *present* with the Regiment or Corps, at the rate of *forty-five per Pagoda.*

SIXTH.—THAT for all stations of Europeans Invalids and Pensioners of whatever Number, and for all Detachments and Garrisons composed of Effective Europeans not exceeding *two hundred* Men, a fixed Monthly Allowance shall be granted to the Surgeon of the Garrison, Station, or Detachment for Victualling, Clothing, Country and Buzar Medecines, and every Hospital Expence, Europe Medicines excepted, for each European on the strength of the garrison or Detachment the Sum of thirty (30) *Fanams per Month* when it exceeds the number of 100 Men; and the Sum of *Forty Five* (45) *Fanams*, or one *Star* Pagoda, when the Number of Men exceeds fifty, and does not amount to One hundred, and the Sum of Sixty (60) Fanams, or one *Star* Pagoda and Fifteen Fanams, when the Number does not amount to Fifty.

SEVENTH.—THAT, for each of the Sepoy Battalions the Monthly Sum of *twenty-five* (25) *Pagodas* be allowed for Medecines and servants.

EIGHTH.—THAT, for Regiments of Native Cavalry, and the Corps of Pioneers, similar Allowances be drawn as for Battalions of Native Infantry.

NINTH.—THAT, for the Lascars attached to each Battalion of Artillery, the *Surgeons* shall draw the Allowances regulated for Battalions of Native Infantry, and no more.

TENTH.—THAT, for all Detachments from Native Corps for which an Allowance is drawn the Surgeon receiving the Allowances shall bear the Expence.

ELEVENTH.—THAT, the following Monthly Allowances shall be drawn by the Surgeons of Stations where Sick Officers and others resort to for the Benefit of the Sea Air, and where there are Civil Servants, Staff, invalids or Pensioned Officers, or a few Invalids. That is to say, for Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, and Trichinopoly *twenty five* Pagodas *per Month* for Medical Expenditures: for Vellore, Tanjore and Palamcotah, *twenty Pagodas per Month*: for Samulcotah, Madepollam Ingeram, Chingliput, Negapatam, and Madura *fifteen Pagodas*, and at other Stations where are Commanding Officers, Paymasters, or a few Invalids, and when the Surgeon may not receive any of the Allowances before-mentioned, *ten Pagodas per Month.*

TWELFTH.—THAT, the Allowances mentioned in the preceeding article shall be considered in full for every expence, Europe Medicines *excepted.*

THIRTEENTH.—THAT, the Surgeons shall take from the Contractors the stores at present in use with their sick at a fair Valuation.

FOURTEENTH.—THAT, the Head-Surgeon in the Circars do reside in future at Ellore, instead of Masulipatam.

FIFTEENTH.—As, by these Regulations it will be the Duty of the Head-surgeon to superintend the Conduct of the Regimental surgeons at their respective hospitals; and as it is necessary to provide, at Madras for the immediate relief of Recruits and sailors affected on their Arrival from Europe with scorbutic and other Dangerous Complaints, as well as for the Invalids and Pensioners attached to the Garrison, a surgeon shall be appointed for this Purpose, to have the Charge of all Patients of this Description, and to be allowed for each Man in hospital *eight* (8) Fanams *per diem*, in full for Victualling, Clothing, Buzar Medecines, and every other Article necessary for the sick, Europe Medicines excepted—No Man to be admitted into the hospital without a previous examination of the head surgeon, who is to visit the hospital daily; seamen belonging to his Majesty's and the Company's ship, are meant to be included, but for these, separate Accounts must be kept.

By ORDER of the HONORABLE *the* PRESIDENT *in* COUNCIL.
W. C, JACKSON, SEC.
Fort St. George, 4th December, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

BY ORDER *of the* PRESIDENT *in* COUNCIL, *the following Regulations, established by the* Honorable the Court of Directors, *respecting the Transmission of Private Letters from this Presidency to England, is made public.*

Every Private Letter or Package, which weighs more than Two Ounces, to be taxed with the Payment of four Sicca Rupees; *every one exceeding Three Ounces,* nine Sicca Rupees; *and others of a yet greater Weight, to be charged, in like manner, with the Rates formed of the Squares of the Number of Ounces which they exceed in weight.—for example, any letter or Package which exceeds Two Ounces, to pay Four Rupees; any that exceeds Three Ounces 9 Rupees; any that exceeds Four Ounces 16 Rupees; and so on:—And no Letter which is rateable with Postage to be received into the Packet, without the Postage being paid, and the Weight written on the Cover.*

PUBLISHED by ORDER of the
GOVERNOR in COUNCIL.
ROBERT CLERK, SEC.
Fort St. George, 7th December, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

BY ORDER *of the* PRESIDENT in COUNCIL, *the following Standing Order, established by the* Honorable the Court of Directors, *on the 8th* April 1780, *is made public.*

"RESOLVED, *that no Person whatever, in "the Company's Service, shall be permitted to remain in England any Period of Time, exceeding "Two Years from their Arrival."*

PUBLISHED by ORDER of the
GOVERNOR in COUNCIL.
ROBERT CLERK, SEC.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

Fort St. George: 17th, Dec. 1793.

AT the Request of the Committee to the Society, for the Relief of Widows and Children, of Seamen and Soldiers, who may die or be killed in His Majesty's Service during the present War; the Hon. the President in Council has Cheerfully consented to Publish, and Recommend the Objects of an Institution, which has received such General Encouragement.

The first Resolutions of the Society, their Subsequent Regulations, and the Amounting Subscriptions to the 30th, April 1793, are Inserted hereunder, and the Public are Informed, that Donations for this Charity will be Received by Mr. Thomas Cockburn, the Treasurer for the Society on the Coast.

Published by Order of the Governor in Council,
ROBERT CLERK, SEC.

UNITED SOCIETY
FOR THE
RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND CHIDREN
OF
SEAMEN, SOLDIERS, MARINES, and MILITA-MEN,

who may fall in Battle, or die in the Actual Service of their King and Country, during the Present War, INSTITUTED, February the 19th, 1793.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
His ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES.
His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of YORK,
His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of CLARENCE,
His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of GLOUCESTER.
Chairman and Treasurer, W. Devaynes, Esq. M.P.
Deputy Chairman, T. Henchman, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

Duke of Leeds,	Gen. R. Grenville,
Duke of Buccleugh,	R. Glover, Esq. M. P.
Marquis of Salisbury,	J. Gretton, Esq.
Earl Spencer,	Sir A S. Hammond,
Earl Fortescue,	Harry House, Esq
Vis. Grimston,	T. Hammersley, Esq.
Vis. Bulkeley,	J. Hunter, Esq.
Lord Malmsbury,	Sir S. Lushington, Bart. M. P.
Lord Howard,	Hon. Fre. Montague,
Sir J. Andrews, Bart	Admiral M'Bride,
J. Pettit Andrews, Esq	W. Miles, Esq.
St. Adie, Esq.	J. Musgrave, Esq.
Whaley Armitage, Esq	Adm Sir Hyde Parker,
Sir T. B. Bunbury, Bart M. P.	H. J. Pye, Esq.
Robert Baker. Esq	T. Powys, Esq. M. P.
R. Barwell, Esq. M. P.	Sir T Rich, Bart.
J. J. Batt, Esq,	Lieut. Col. Richardson,
T. Bernard, Esq.	W Richardson, Esq.
Admiral Bowyer,	Col. Rolle, M. P.
Sir H. Cosby,	Sir R. Symonds, Bart.
Major W. Cook,	Gen. Stibbert,
Capt. J. Corner,	G. Stainforth, Jr. Esq.
W Cowper, Esq,	Hon. J. T. Townshend,
P. G. Craufurd, Esq.	J. Townson, Esq,
G. Cherry, Esq.	R. Thornton, Esq.
Sir J. Dryden,	S. Tolfrey, Esq.
Col. Delancey,	Capt. J. Urmstone,
F. Dickens, Esq. M.P.	Tho. Williams, Esq. M. P.
Sir G. Elliot, Bart. M P.	Serj. Watson, M. P.
Sir W. Fawcet, K. B.	J. Walter, Esq.
T. E. Freeman, Esq.	

It is the Design of this Institution, by a Voluntary Contribution of the Affluent and Humane, to Relieve the Widows and Children, of such of our Brave Seamen and Soldiers as may fall, during the Present War, in the the Service of their Country: to Distribute this Relief without Partiality, without Delay, and Independant of any Recommendation or Interest. The liberal Compassion of the Public, by encouraging this Charitable Idea, Inspires the Committee with a well founded Hope, that its Success will be ensured, and that a considerable Number of those, who may become Sufferers, by the inevitable Fate of War, will find, in the Generosity of the Nation, no inconsiderabe Alleviation of thei Misfortunes.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1st, A Regular Account of the Proceedings to be Entered in a Book, to be Kept for that Purpose.

2d, The Committee to Meet once at least in every Week, Five to be a Quorum.

3d, A General Meeting of the Subscribers not less than 1 Guinea each, to be called at least in every six Months, and as much offener as occasion may require, when the State of the Society shall be laid before them, for their Approbation.

4th, All Monies Subscribed, to be collected from time to time, by the Treasurer.

5th, An Account of Receipts and Payments to be kept by him, and laid before the Committee, at every Meeting.

6th, The Committee from time to time, as Occasion may Require, to Invest the Money in the Treasurer's Hands, on Public Security.

7th, No Payment to be made; but by a Draft on the Treasurer, Signed at the Committee, by Three of the Members, and Countersigned by the Secretary, nor any Relief given, without the concurrence of Five Members present in a Committee.

8th, The Objects of Relief, residing out of London need not Personally attend; but upon their cases being properly Authenticated to the Committee, the Allowances to be Transmitted to them.

9th, As soon as the Sum, likely to be Appropriated to the Benevolent Purposes of this Charity can be Ascertained, the Mode and Amount of Relief to the Several Objects shall be Regulated, and the Plan Adopted for such Purposes laid before the Public.

REGULATIONS,

June, 11th, 1793.

Regulations for the Distribution of Relief from this Society, so far as the Funds may Admit.

1. The Widows and Children of Seamen, Soldiers Marines, and Militia who may be killed, who may die a natural death, when actually employed against the Enemy, and who may die in consequence of any Hurt or Sickness immediately occasioned by Service, shall all be considered within the meaning of this Charity, except such as belong to Towns and Places, where Subscriptions of this nature have been entered into, for the exclusive benefit of their own Inhabitants.

2. No relief shall be given without the Concurrence of Five Members present in a Committee.

3 Widows who shall have Married again and Children by a former Husband shall not be entitled to relief.

4. Every Widow applying for relief shall produce a Certificate or satisfactory evidence of her Marriage, and a Certificate from the Commanding Officer under whom her Husband served, or an Extract from the returns of the Ship or Regiment to which he belonged, or an Official Certificate or Voucher of her having received Arrears of his Pay, or the Royal Bounty, as his Widow, or shall give other sufficient proof of his death, so as to bring herself within the meaning of this Charity, and shall also, when it shall be required, make an Affidavit, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the peace, that she is in indigent Circumstances, is the Widow of the Seaman, Soldier, Marine or Militia-Man under whom she claims, and has not since his death contracted Marriage with any other Person.

5. Every Widow applying for relief for her Children and, (where there is no Mother Living,) every Person applying on behalf of Children shall, in addition to the above proofs, produce the Register of their respective Baptisms, or give such other evidence of their being the Children of the Seaman or Soldier under whom they Claim, the Committee may deem sufficient

6. Widows and Children residing within Ten miles of London, shall be relieved on personal application to the Committee, and not otherwise, except in case of sickness or Infirmity, and they who reside at a greater distance from London than Ten Miles, shall apply to the Clergyman of their respective Parishes, and Neighbouring Magistrate, and upon their forwarding to the Committee the Vouchers produced before them, with a Certificate that the person so applying had verified to their satisfaction all that is required by these Regulations, and the same being approved, relief shall be granted and remitted to be paid them in person

7. In every County, Town, or district where a Society has been or shall be established, and Subscriptions made for the benefit of this Institution to the Amount of one Hundred Pounds or upwards, any three Persons named by such Society shall be considered Members of this Committee.

8. Any person attempting to impose upon the Committee by false swearing, by the production of false Certificates. or otherwise, shall be deprived of all relief from the Society; and shall likewise be prosecuted and punished to the utmost extent which the nature of such frauds will admit.

9. The above Regulation may be altered, and others added at the discretion of the Committee, especially summoned for that purpose.

N. B. The amount of relief to the unfortunate Families who become Objects of this Charity must depend upon the extent of this Benevolent Institution, which the Committee are happy to acquaint the public, meets with very general encouragement.

JULY 2d 1793.

The Committee for conducting the concerns of the Society instituted at the Crown and Anchor, and the Committee for the Ladies Subscriptions, persuaded that much expence will be avoided, and many other advantages accrue to the objects which are the same in both institutions, by their acting together, have united themselves into one Committee and consolidated their Funds, but desirous that the eminent exertions and munificent Benefactions of the British Ladies, in a Cause so Honorable to their feelings, may remain particularly distinguished, and that such of them as preferably wish to add their Names to the Ladies Subscription may continue to have an opportunity, that list will be preserved and Published seperately.

(Signed) J. ANDREWS, SEC.

*** Subscriptions towards this Institution are received by all the Bankers in Town and Country, by the Treasurer. W. Devaynes Esqr. at the House of Messrs Cross, Devaynes, and Co. Pall Mall, Lloyd's Coffee House, and, at the Bar of the Crown and Anchor, Strand, and by Mr. T. COCKBURN at *Madras*

Amount of Subscriptions to the 30th April, 1793.	£.	6,314 19 0
Do. of Annual Do. to Do.	£.	1,111 6 0

Nine pan Moodelliar,
vs. v,
Don [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICE hereby is given *That on Monday the 30th Instant will be sold by Public Outcry at the Sea-Gate in the Fort, between the hours of* 10 *and* 12 *in the forenoon or eady Mercy only about* 578 *Bags of Bengal Rice &c. being the Property of the above Named Defendant and Seized by Order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court, Samples to be seen at the deputy Sheriff's Office Suncaramast Street.*

(Signed) EDW. ATKINSON, SHERIFF.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary for letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Asentharove deceased, to be granted to Aunundarove, as Son to the said deceased.*

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.
Fort St. George, 17th December, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects, of Capt. John Campbell, of his Majesty's 72d Regiment, deceased, to be granted to Major Fraser, Major Commanding the said Regiment.*

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.
Fort St. George, 17th December, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for* [illegible] *Administration to the Estate and Effects of* [illegible] *Thomas Mc'Kenzie of his Majesty's 72d.* [illegible] *ased, to be granted to Major Fraser, Ma*[illegible]*nding the said Regiment.*

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.
Fort St. George, 19th December, 1793.

FOR THE COURIER.

VIEW OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF *THE ENGLISH STAGE.*

IT has been obſerved, and very happily, that *Dramatic Compoſitions* have been ever eſteemed, among the firſt productions *of human genius;* and the exhibition of them, held by the wiſeſt and the beſt men, in all ages, as highly ſerviceable to the *cauſe of virtue*: the revival of our long neglected Theatre, has ſtruck me forcibly, under the above impreſſions, and induced me Mr. EDITOR, to ſolicit your inſertion of this brief view of the Engliſh Drama, from its earlieſt dawn, to the time, when that bright luminary, GARRICK, ſtamped the Criterion of excellence on its efforts.

Nothing is more certain, than that *example* is the ſtrongeſt, and moſt effectual manner of enforcing the precepts of *wiſdom*—and that a juſt Theatrical Repreſentation, is the beſt picture of human nature; with this peculiar advantage, that in this all-inſtructive Academy, the young Spectator, may form a juſt eſtimate of the world, without encountering its perils.

It has been generally imagined, that the *Engliſh Stage* roſe later than its neighbours—and thoſe who hold this opinion, will perhaps wonder to hear of Theatrical Performances, almoſt as early as the *Conqueſt*—yet nothing is more certain—and *Fitz-Stephen* an honeſt Monk of Canterbury, obſerves, that "*London, inſtead of common* INTERLUDES—*had* PLAYS"—Now as this Author wrote in the reign of Henry the II, and died in that of Richard the 1ſt, in the year 1191, and as he does not mention theſe enactings as *novelties*, we can hardly fix the firſt riſe of the Engliſh Stage, at a later period than the *Conqueſt*, and this I believe is an earlier date than any other nation of Europe can produce.

About 140 years after this, an act of Parliament was paſſed againſt certain perſons whom the act ſtiles MUMMERS, who being always maſked and diſguiſed, committed various outrages, yet bad as they were, they appear to have been the *original Comedians* of England.

Another act alſo paſſed in the reign of Henry the IV, againſt theſe poor Dramatiſts, who are there entitled MASTER RIMOURS, and *Minſtrels*.

The *moralities* or *miracle plays*, now became faſhionable, and continued ſo to the reign of Richard the II, when the Scholars of St. Paul's School Petitioned his Majeſty to "*prohibit an expert people from acting*—to the great *prejudice of the Clergy*."—In 1390, the Pariſh Clerks of London, having monopoliſed the miracles, began to ſhew away, and continue to act with great benefit to the *Church*, and *themſelves*, till the Reign of Henry the VIII, when the Drama began to aſſume a more regular form.

John Heywood, jeſter to Henry the VIII, may claim the merit of this Stage reformation—in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign he produced a regular Comedy, which for thoſe days had conſiderable merit. A Mr. Edwards alſo produced two Comedies—one of which was called *Palemon* and *Arcite*, in which it is recorded, he produced a cry of hounds in hunting, "*to the great delight of the Queen, and her* "*Maids of Honour, who were nearly choaked* "*with laughter and delight.*"—

At this period the TRAGIC MUSE alſo made her firſt debut—under the auſpices of *Lord Buckhurſt*, of whom Puttenham in his art of Poetry, (a work lately reprinted,) ſays "*I think, that for Tragedy, the Lord of Buckhurſt, and Maiſter Ferrys, do deſerve the higheſt price.*"

Imperfect as all theſe pieces were, yet I may venture to aſſert, they were far ſuperior both in compoſition and acting to the French—the Italians, indeed, by early tranſlations, from the old Dramatic Writers, had arrived to ſuperior perfection.

Much fearing Mr. EDITOR, that this dull Eſſay, will have a contrary effect upon your Readers, to that produced by *Maiſter Edwards* on the *Maids of Honour*—and as I have juſt arrived at that grand epoch, when nature's darling ſon—SHAKESPEARE—firſt brightened the Dramatic Horizon, I ſhall for the *preſent* conclude, with ſubſcribing myſelf

Your's obediently,

SCENICUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

HAVING read with attention almoſt every Engliſh Paper, the late ſhips have favoured us with, I am truly aſtoniſhed, conſidering the unprecedented ſtate of Europe, and the magnitude and importance of its ſeveral affairs, intereſts, and deſignations, to find theſe papers moſt wretchedly barren—minute, exaggerated, and repeated accounts of every trifling Continental ſkirmiſh, is their general feature; with pompous details of the marches, and countermarches of armies &c. &c.—nor can a recruiting Serjeant enter a German village, "*to enliſt peaceful citizens by the beating with two ſticks, upon an Aſſes ſkin, extended,*" but it is announced, repeated, and trumpeted forth, by the Engliſh Papers; as an event of great, nay infinite importance—whilſt the fallings-out, and petty cabals of the French Convention—their debates on the incivism of wearing lace and embroidery—or do a diſtribution of *breeches* to their *ſans-culottes* defenders on the frontiers—[illegible] as circumſtantially detailed, as if it involved the fate of Europe "*of Ormus, and of I*[illegible]" [illegible] the love of truth, and conſiſtency, [illegible] YOU," MR. EDITOR, "*to avoid th*[illegible]"

For the anticipation, and diverſifying, of an *execution*, theſe ſaid Engliſh Papers, are moſt admirable, indeed Sir,——MR. EGALITÉ, has been announced by them, to have ſuffered death; with all the varieties enumerated by Shakeſpeare's "TOUCHSTONE"—to the affrighted *Clown*. Once more, Mr. Editor, I beg you to be careful.

I am, Sir,

Your well-wiſher,

OBADIAH.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS,

FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1793.

IT is with peculiar pleaſure that we are enabled to announce the *ſafe arrival* of the Ships WALLAJAH, FORT LEWIS, and CONSTANTIA, at *Manilla*.

The Ardiſeer, Captain Callender, for whoſe ſafety ſome doubts had been lately entertained, and ariſing from the various reports in circulation reſpecting that ſhip; is, we are informed, from a quarter truly reſpectable, ſafely arrrived at Calcutta.

Captain Lightbourn, Commanding the Daniſh Snow, Suſannah, arrived at Tranquebar, from Pedier, on the 21ſt inſtant.

By him we are informed, that the *Snow* INDUS, Captain Stratton, reported to have been cut off by the Malays, ſailed from the Coaſt for Penang, on the 30th ultimo, all well on board.

Captain Lightbourne, on his paſſage, touched at Nan Coury, one of the Nicobars, where he found the prize ſhip, Morning Star; preparing for her paſſage to the Iſle of France.

He adds that *four large Privateers*, are now cruizing to the Eaſtward of Malacca,

The Honorable Admiral Cornwallis, in the Minerva, arrived ſome time ſince at Tellicherry and proceeded, we are informed, direct to Bombay.

He convoyed the Marquis as far as 7-28 S. and left him in good Health on the 25th October.

By the Ships arrived from China on the 21ſt. Inſtant we learn, that——

The American ſhip Canton, Capt. Mackie, was captured by the Dumourier, on the 26th of October, in the Streights of Malacca.

On being firſt brought to, Capt. Mackie was ordered on board, with his papers, which being made up for ſuch an occaſion, procured his diſmiſſion; but with orders not to go a-head until their arrival at Malacca—Capt. Mackie after taking on board ſome water, Tin, and Rattans, at this place, ſailed, and cleared the Streights on the 25th.

Having experienced much bad weather, till the 9th of October, he was obliged, once more to bear away for Malacca, near which place he again fell in with the Dumourier, and anchored near her.

Captain De Forgu, the Commander, ſoon after came on board the Canton, to dinner.

In the courſe of the evening, ſome of the Canton's people gave information, of the property on board being entirely Engliſh.

A guard was in conſequence ſent on board, and the ſhip taken poſſeſſion of by Mr. De Fourg.

The Dutch Cruizer lately taken by the Dumourier, has been ſince manned, and armed, ſhe mounts 18 Guns 4 and 6 Pounders.

EMBASSY to CHINA—Letters have been received, which contain the pleaſing intelligence of Lord Macartney's being acknowledged by the Emperor, in his *diplomatic* capacity; and of his having been received with great reſpect and honour.

The Cornwallis Indiaman, and the Hercules, Capt. R. Jones are arrived at Bengal.

The Recovery, Captain Greenway, arrived at Calcutta on the 9th inſtant.

The Recovery was on her paſſage to China and within a few days ſail of Macao, when ſhe met with a violent Typhoon; which obliged Capt. Greenway to put back, with the intention of wintering at Malacca. But on his return through the Chineſe ſea, he was captured by the Dumourier French privateer, and ranſomed for 30,000 dollars. Captain Greenway put into Malacca, and there landed his cargo, which conſiſted chiefly of tin and pepper, the property of Captain Lloyd, of the Sydney Medows, on whom the ranſom money will principally fall, as no part of the cargo, we underſtand, was inſured.

The Venus, from Batavia, and Pulo Peang, arrived at Calcutta on the 8th Inſtant.

She reports that a French Privateer, in the Streights of Sunda fell in with an armed Dutch brig, which made a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, but after a ſtruggle of three days was compelled to ſtrike to the ſuperior force of the privateer.

CAPTURE.

OF THE ANNUAL, DUTCH SPICE SHIP.

The Governor of Batavia, two days previous to his receiving accounts of the War with France had diſpatched the Dutch Company's annual Spice ſhip, for Ceylon; in the Streights of Sunda, ſome time in September, ſhe was captured without making any reſiſtance, by a ſmall French privateer, mounting only fourteen three pounders.

The Dutch ſhip is ſaid to have been one of the fineſt in the Company's ſervice, and certainly in every reſpect ſuperior to the captor:—it is not therefore extraordinary, that the Captain upon his return to Batavia, ſhould have been impriſoned, and we underſtand is to be tried on a capital charge for loſing his ſhip ſo uncreditably.—She was loaded with ſpices of immenſe value, and ſpecie to a large amount.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George: 19th December, 1793.

G. O,

Capt. Thomas Gordon appointed to the Command of 7th, B. N. I. vice Muat promoted.

Lieut. Simon Dalrymple to be Capt. of a Company vice Hingginbottom deceaſed date of Commiſſion 11th December, 1793.

Enſign A. Macintoſh to be Lt. vice Dalrymple, promoted date of commiſſion 11th December 1789.

KINGS TROOPS.

HIS MAJESTY having appointed *Captain Symes*, to be Captain of a Company in the 76 Regiment, SIR ROBERT ABERCROMBY has directed that he take Rank from the 1ſt June 1793, until the exact date is received from the War Office.

November 30.—Sir Robert Abercromby has been pleaſed to make the following promotions until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known:—

76th Regiment.—Lieutenant J. B. Tucker; from the 77th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Cuningham deceaſed, 22d September, 1793.

Enſign Alexander Mac Donald, to be Lieutenant, vice Symes promoted, 17th October 1793

Enſign Vere Lumley Ward, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, to be Enſign, vice Mac Donald 17th October, 1793

Enſign Michael Bagling Fleming, to be Lieutenant, vice Smith, deceaſed, 18th October, 1793.

William Meutriſon, Gentlemen, to be Enſign, vice Fleming, 18th October, 1793.

Henry Shaw, Gentleman, to be Enſign, vice Watts promoted, 19th October, 1793.

Extract General Orders, dated Calcutta 2d Dec. 1793.

74th Regt.—Captain Shaw, of the 76th regiment, to be Major, vice Lieutenant-col. Skelly, deceaſed, 1ſt December, 1793.

76th Regiment.—Captain Lieutenant Macra, to be Captain of a Company, vice Shaw promoted, in the 74th regiment, 1ſt December, 1793.

Lieutenant William Mac Leod, of the 73d regiment, the ſenior in the Army, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Macra, 1ſt December, 1793.

Enſign William Meulk, to be Lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Kennedy, who retires, 29th November, 1793.

CAPTURE OF THE MORNING STAR,

The Morning Star, Commanded by Captain Newton, being in Latitude 15-55 N. in 12 fathoms water, and near the Coaſt of Pegue, fell in with a *French Privateer* of 14 Guns, and 56 Men, to whom ſhe immediately ſtruck. The Captain, ſecond, and third Officers, and a paſſenger, were permitted to proceed in the ſhips long boat to Pegue, from which place, we are happy to add, they arrived a few days ſince;

The Chief Officer was detained on board the Prize, in order to effect her condemnation at the Iſle of France.

LOSS OF THE SHIP KING GEORGE.

Belonging to Bombay.

The King George arrived in Macao Roads on the 15th of July, and Anchored; on the 19th whilſt working up to the Bacha Tigris, a violent ſquall came on, with thunder, and lightning, particularly ſevere, ſhortly after which the ſtay-Sails, in the foretop, were perceived to be on fire and were quickly extinguiſhed by the exertions of the crew. An examination then took place; but no remaining fire was perceived, tho the Foremaſt, and Maſts aloft, were found much ſhattered.

On the 20th, ſmoke was perceived to riſe from between the wedges of the Foremaſt, and the Ship was found to be on fire, nearly at the bottom of the fore hold, where the Myrrh was ſtowed, and to which the Lightning had ſet fire. The deck was then ſcuttled, and ſeveral Caſks of water were ſtarted into the hold, into which all hands were alſo employed to throw water.

The Ship was then Scuttled below the water line, and the Powder, hove overboard; yet after every other poſſible exertion the fire was found to increaſe, and before Eleven A. M. the Ship was completely involved in ſmoke, and flames, on which the People took to the Boats, and by three P. M. this "Illfated Ship" was nearly burnt to the waters edge.—The officers and crew, continued in their Boats, near her, the major part of the night; but without being able to ſave the ſmalleſt part of the Cargo.

Five Laſcars were killed, and nearly twenty wounded, by the fatal flaſh of Lightning, which proved the deſtruction of this fine Veſſel and her valuable Cargo.

LIST OF SHIPS AND VESSELS.

Captured, &c. by the Dumourier, and Egalite &c. up to the preſent date.

Polly, Capt. Taylor, of Bengal
Canton, Mackee, America,
Ceres, Beecher, Bombay,
Induſtry, Budden, Nattal,
Loujie, Tait, Penang,
Good Fortune, Parkinſon, Madras.
Minerva, Shippardſon, Penang,
Morning Star, Newton, Bombay,
King of Denmark, Freeman, Bombay,
A. Ketch, Name unknown, Nagore,
Prince of Wales, Wolfe, Penang,
Pearl, Hodges, Bengal.
The Recovery, Capt. Greenway, Ranſomed and left to proced on her Voyage.

The Hope, Daniſh Snow plundered of 70 Bales of peice goods, Engliſh property.

The Darius Capt. Laughton, chaſed on ſhore: ſince got off without material damage, and has proceeded to Bengal.

Capt. Hardy in the Travancore, with the Iehangeer, Sarah, Hero and Fancy China Ships, ſailed yeſterday Morning for Bombay.

"Oh! Sir, WE quarrel in PRINT—by the BOOK!"

SHAKESPEARE.

THE HIRCARRAH, in reply to certain paragraphs, which appeared in the laſt Courier, has prologued what he had to ſay, by an appeal to the paſſions of his Readers, and has endeavoured to beſpeak their pity, (*horreſco referens*) againſt the *barbarous* and horrid attack of his neighbour-Print! and he moſt feelingly laments, nay, he does more, he wonders—for, GENTLE READER, "the *poor* Hircarrah *wonders*, while "he wends his *wary way*, that the courtly "Courier cannot continue HIS courſe, with-"out croſſing and joſtling his *amicable* fellow "Traveller."—Poor HIRCARRAH! pitiable, indeed, were thy lot, if, with all thy amiability of temper, and with that ſweet and *amicable* diſpoſition of thine, an uncourteous fellow-traveller ſhould moleſt and elbow THEE in thy quiet and inoffenſive courſe!

But the HIRCARRAH, it is feared, like half of thoſe, who proclaim their ſufferings to the world, has miſtaken the party aggrieved; or for *once*, has been led out of that *wary way*, which he intended, no doubt, to purſue: for this *amicable* fellow-traveller ſeems to have forgotten that he was firſt to *break the* TRUCE—happily concluded, after the late inveterate hoſtilities, between the HIGH CONTRACTING POWERS!—What right or reaſon, then, the HIRCARRAH may have had to complain, is left to the deciſion of the PUBLIC, nay even of HIMSELF.

It is remarked, that the COURIER, in ſaying that the HIRCARRAH had promiſed a particular account of 150,000 men, ſaid to have been loſt by the French, "imputes a PROMISE to the HIRCARRAH, WHICH HE NEVER MADE."—The COURIER's anſwer is furniſhed by the HIRCARRAH.——

"It is obſervable, that in all the *actions* and "*ſkirmiſhes* that have lately taken place, Je-"mappe perhaps excepted, the French have "been worſted. We ſhall endeavour to give "them in *detail;* though ſo many have occur-"red, it will not be eaſy. A calculation of the "*general loſs* has been made, amounting to "1,50,000 men; ſeventy thouſand killed, or "dead of wounds, and eighty thouſand de-"ſerted, or loſt from diſeaſe and famine, de-"ſertion and aſſaſſination."

If the HIRCARRAHS word may be taken for any thing, it ſhould ſeem from the preceeding paragraph, that he is *pledged* to give an account of the ſaid actions and ſkirmiſhes, in which the French are ſaid to have been worſted; and giving ſuch account, it could not be ſuppoſed that he would leave out ſo material a part of his detail, as the *numbers* of thoſe who *fell*, or, if not unpardonable the expreſſion, that had been *ſlain*. But the HIRCARRAH's and the COURIER's idea of a PROMISE may be different—the latter, it is true, indulging in an old faſhioned notion of things, regards a promiſe, as an obligation, ſolemn, and binding on his conduct; while the former, perchance, may hold, and has therefore endeavoured to demonſtrate, that it may be frittered away by a trite pun; or evaded by a miſerable quibble.—Of quirks and quibbles, *Watt's* ſays, they can have no place in a ſearch after truth.

Of the kind wiſh of the COURIER, that the HIRCARRAH was well over his taſk of recounting actions and ſkirmiſhes, &c. &c.—it is ſaid—"that it is not difficult to divine "the drift of a wiſh ſo friendly." As the Courier writ to be underſtood, he is happy that the ſagacity of the Hircarrah has ſerved him to diſcover his meaning. And, to be frank with the HIRCARRAH, the COURIER muſt obſerve that he doth not underſtand the next, immediate paragraph—"The HIRCARRAH, "however, cannot comply with it (*the wiſh ſo* "*friendly*) nor conſent to *conclude* his *accounts*, "while the public are pleaſed to approve them." The Courier will thank the Hircarrah to make the foregoing intelligible to his confined underſtanding, which is too dull at preſent, to comprehend what is meant to be conveyed by it—The Courier cannot recollect, that he hath ever expreſſed a wiſh, that the Hircarrah ſhould *conclude his accounts;* on the contrary, it appears that he hath urged him to *continue* them—And while in the mood of explanation, if, haply, the Hircarrah ſhould be found in that mood, the Courier would alſo be glad to be informed what is intended, by—"The Public are pleaſed to approve them."

As the compliment of the Courier, honeſtly, though perhaps *clumſily* paid to the *talent* and *Induſtry* of the Hircarrah, has been treated with *hauteur*, the Courier begs leave to withdraw it, and is ſorry to learn, that it has been thought inapplicable.

The Courier has been accuſed of introducing a ſneer on the "*humanity* of the *Hircarrah!* by *miſquotation* and *miſapplication*."—The Courier throws back the charge—and inſiſts, that he hath treated the Hircarrah, with as much candour, as he was entitled to. Notwithſtanding what is advanced to the contrary, the Courier affirms, that the Hircarrah, on the *ſame* and *not* on *another* occaſion, in the ſame column, at the ſame time, and in the Paper of the 10th inſtant, has aſſerted what has been aſcribed to him—and that he hath aſſerted alſo, in his laſt, what has *not* been aſcribed to him by the Courier—"that ſuch "humane diſguſt is to prevent any promiſed "detail."—If the Hircarrah had wiſhed to eſtabliſh a character for humanity, he ſhould not have printed the column in queſtion, he ſhould not have placed diſtreſſes, though of an hoſtile nation, in a *falſe light*, for it is repeated, that he *has*—he ſhould *not* have ſtated the loſs of the French at 1,50,000 men—nor have exclaimed againſt enormities, which

could have existed only in a crude or flighty imagination.

... verbal criticism the Courier will not answer, except by observing that the composition for a Public Print can... be studied, and from the haste with which ...ny articles of intelligence must be communicated to the Press, it were in vain to expect them to be correct. The Hircarrah, wary and doughty as he is, has been sometimes led into errors of this kind, which the Courier has not, nor ever will condescend to notice: he enters his protest against *Word-mongers*—and he will leave the character of Lingo, if he be desirous of it, to his Cousin-Journalist.

The recrimination of the Hircarrah, is regarded by the Courier, as "a weak invention of the enemy"—and he replies to it in the words of the Spectator; and where could he find words more apposite?

"Our Disputant puts one in mind of the "Skuttle Fish, that when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens all the water about "him, till he becomes invisible."

SUPREME COURT,

The Sessions commenced at the Supreme Court on Wednesday the 4th Instant when the following Gentlemen were chosen of the Grand Jury.

Charles Chapman, Esq. Foreman,

H. Chichley Plowden Esq.	Robert Udny, Esq.
J. L. Auriol, Esq.	Bruce Boswell, Esq.
G. Francis Grand, Esq.	Robert Campbell, Esq.
James Edmiston, Esq.	R. Samuel Perreau, Esq.
Richard Johnson, Esq.	George Elliot, Esq.
John Fergusson, Esq.	William Pawson, Esq.
Alexander Aberdeen, Esq.	William Fairlie, Esq.
John Miler, Esq.	John Palmer, Esq.
William Logan, Esq.	R. Campbell Bazett, Esq.
Roger Gale, Esq.	John Philip Gardiner, Esq.
Charles Law, Esq.	

We understand that there are about thirty-four prisoners to undergo trial,—eight or nine of whom are for murder.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY,

BY SIR WILLIAM DUNCAN.

Gentlemen,

To the first Grand Jury I had the honor of addressing from this place, I gave it as my opinion, and I will repeat it as often as I have the like occasion, that to consider with attention the words and meaning of the oath you take is the best charge you can receive. The duty of a Grand Jury in the ordinary course of business, is, in that oath fully comprized and clearly expressed.

True it is, that particular occasions may occur where particular charges, or rather applications of legal principles may become necessary. Whenever such occasions do arise, it will be the duty of the Judge to explain to the Jury the legal principle, and direct its application to the case before them.

The present Calander does not contain any case which seems to me to be out of the common course of business, in which I know many of you perfectly conversant. I am very sorry indeed to find several accusations of the horrid crime of murder. In those cases you will duly consider the evidence. It has been said, that a Grand Jury ought to have the same persuasion of the truth as the Petty Jury. But that opinion has been exploded, and with reason, for the indictment is only an accusation to call upon the party to answer. Therefore probable evidence only is sufficient to lay the foundation for a full trial. There is another reason—it is for the advantage of the accused—for unless the charge is disposed of by an acquittal by the Petty Jury he remains subject to be harrassed with other indictments—other Grand Juries may think differently from the former, and find a true bill. To find a Bill therefore even on probable evidence is the surest way to obtain the ends of Justice, as well as the most advantageous for the accused. It is before the Petty Jury alone he can make his innocence appear, for before them only can evidence be offered in defence—You, by our Law, can receive evidence only on the part of the prosecution.

Some Grand Juries have thought, that if the evidence before them for the crime of murder would produce a conviction of Manslaughter only, that they ought to *ignore* the bill. In my opinion this is erroneous. The distinctions between murder and manslaughter can best be ascertained when the whole case is before the Petty Jury, with the evidence in defence, as well as in support of the accusation—Beside, there are many cases of manslaughter which call for some, though not capital punishment—I think on the whole, and I am supported in that opinion by some of the best authorities of our Criminal Law Writers, that where there appears a probable ground of charge the party should be called upon to answer it before that tribunal where only he can be heard in his defence.

CAPTAIN PELLEW.

Capt. Pellew, the captor of the Cleopatra, first obtained a commission, for his gallant services on Lake Champaine in America, under the command of his friend and patron, Captain Philimon Pownall.

He served the next campaigne with General Burgoyne, and, with him was made a prisoner at Saratoga.

In an action off Ostend, and in another near Isle Bas, during the last war, he distinguished himself so much as to be made post by the Earl of Sandwich, without the solicitation of himself or his friends.

MASONIC.

The following Address *has been lately presented to his* Majesty *by his Royal Highness the* Prince of Wales, *in his* Capacity *of* Grand Master *of the* Masons *of* England, *and has been received, we learn, with peculiar marks of gracious Approbation.*

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.—*The* ... Address *of the* Grand Lodge *of the* ...nt Fraternity *of* Free *and* Accepted Masons *under the* Constitution *of* England.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

At a time when nearly the whole mass of the People anxiously press forward, and offer, with one heart, and one voice, the most animated testimonies of their attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government, and of their unabated zeal at this period of innovation and anarchy in other countries for the unequalled Constitution of their own—permit a body of men, Sire, which, though not known to the laws, has been ever obedient to them:—Men who do not yield to any description of your Majesty's subjects in the love of their country—in true allegiance to their Sovereign, or in any other of the duties of a good Citizen, to approach you with this public Declaration of their political Principles. The times they think demand it of them, and they wish not to be among the last; in such times to throw their weight (whatever that may be) into the scale of Order, Subordination, and good Government.

It is written, Sire, in the Institutes of our order, that we shall not at our meetings go into religious or political discussion; because composed (as our fraternity is) of men of various nations, professing different rules of faith, and attached to opposite systems of Government, such discussions sharpening the mind of man against his brother, might offend and disunite. A crisis however so unlooked for as the present, justifies, to our judgment, a relaxation of that rule, and our first duty, as Britons, superceding all other considerations, we add, without further pause, our voice to that of our fellow subjects, in declaring one common and fervent attachment to a Government by King, Lords, and Commons, as established by the glorious Revolution of 1688.

The excellence of all human institutions is comparative and fleeting—positive perfection or unchanging aptitude to its object, we know, belongs not to the work of man;—but when we view the principles of government which have recently obtained in other nations, and then look upon our own, we exult in possessing at this time the wisest and best poised system the world has ever known. A system which affords equal protection (the only equality we look for, or that indeed is practicable) and impartial justice to all.

It may be thought, perhaps, that being what we are, a private society of men, connected by invisible ties, professing secrecy, mysterious in our meetings, stamped by no act of prerogative, and acknowledged by no law; we assume a part, and hold a language upon this occasion, to which we can urge no legal or admitted right. We are the Free Citizens, Sire, of a Free State, and number many thousands of our body. The heir apparent of the Empire is our Chief. We fraternize for the purposes of social intercourse, of mutual assistance, of charity to the distressed, and good will to all; and fidelity to a trust, reverence to the magistrate, and obedience to the laws, are sculptured in capitals upon the pediment of our institution; and let us add, that, pervading as we do, every class of the community and every walk of life, and disseminating our principles, whereever we strike root, this Address may be considered, as speaking in epitome, the sentiments of a People.

Having thus attested our principles, we have only to implore the Supreme Architect of the Universe, whose Almighty Hand hath laid in the deep the firm foundation of this Country's greatness, and whose protecting Shield hath covered her amidst the crush of nations, that he will continue to shelter and sustain her. May her sons be contented and her daughters happy, and may your Majesty, the immediate instrument of her present prosperity and power; to whom unbiassed posterity shall thus inscribe the column:

TO

GEORGE,

THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE,

AND

PATRON OF THE ARTS,

which brighten and embellish Life, with your amiable Queen and your Royal Progeny, Long, long, continue to be the Blessing and the Boast of a grateful, happy and united People.

MAJOR SCOTT and STOCKBRIDGE.

What can more strongly point out the miserable state of the Representation of the People in Parliament, and the defective mode of the trial of Controverted Elections, than the Report of the Committee, that Major Scot and Mr. Cator were not duly elected, and that Mr. Barham and Captain Porter were duly elected. Major Scot has sat near half the Parliament without any right, and Mr. Cator has not only done the same, but will probably be very severely punished for the manner in which he obtained the seat.

We are happy to find, that the Major is not involved in the Bribery transactions; for there is no man who has had the happiness of being acquainted with him that does not cordially esteem him.

The *Liverpool*, Captain C. Mayo, was at Pulo Penang, delivering a part of her Cargo, when the Hero, Captain Taylor left that Island: no doubts can therefore possibly remain of the present safety of that Vessel.

DISSENT OF EARL STANHOPE.

In addition to the Debate in the House of Lords, given in our Last Courier, the subjoined Dissent of Earl Stanhope, may not be unacceptable.

Dissentient,

1st, Because *War* is a state so *unnatural*, so *barbarous* in itself, so *calamitous* in its effects, so *immoral* when unnecessary, and so *atrocious* when unjust, that every friend of humanity should endeavour to avoid it; and the establishment of a pacific system ought to be the first policy of a wise and enlightened nation.

2dly, Because Peace is always for the interest of the common people in all countries. And Great Britain and France, from their peculiar situation, have an evident interest *to remain at peace with each other.*

3dly, Because it is a well known fact that the *people* in France, are, in general, extremely desirous to maintain and strengthen, between that country and this, the *bonds* of *amity* and *friendship*. And ever since the overthrow of *despotism* in France, the commonality in that nation have such *irresistible weight*, that we might rest assured, that as peace with Great Britain is for the interest, and is the wish of the people in France, it would therefore be the constant object of their Government; if not first provoked by our Ministers, by such acts as the sending away the French Ambassador, and expresly refusing to acknowledge their new Government.

4thly, Because the old, *despotic* and *detestable government in France*, from its *secrecy*, its *perfidy*, *treachery*, and restless *ambition*, has been the fatal cause of many Wars in Europe, for several centuries past. Therefore, any assistance given on the part of our Government to any power in Europe that endeavouring to restore that *tyrannical form* of Government in France, is injurious to the true interests of his country. And the people of France, have moreover, *as just a right to enjoy civil liberty as ourselves.*

5thly, Because a War with France, is at present most *impolitic*, extremely *dangerous* to our allies the Dutch, *hazardous* with respect to the internal peace and external power of this country, as it is likely to be highly *injurious to our commerce*, which is the great source of our wealth, naval strength, and prosperity. And any material interruption of the trade, manufactures and industry of this kingdom, may, at this time, be attended with consequences the most fatal. The war may, therefore, prove to be *a war against* our *commerce* and *manufactures*, against the proprietors of our *funds*, against our *paper currency*, and against every description of *property* in this country.

6thly, Because every *man* of *feeling*, must exceedingly lament the numerous *taxes* and *oppressive* burthens, already borne by the people of this kingdom, and also the present high price of various necessary articles of life; and if an unwise system of policy be pursued, it must inevitably increase those burthens and eventually put those necessaries of life, beyond the reach of the laborious part of the community.

And 7thly, Because these misfortunes ought the more to be deprecated, as it clearly appears that it would still be most easy to avoid them, if our Ministers were to pr... a mild, just and *pacific system*, to the horrors of *war*, *carnage* and *devastation*.

STANHOPE.

HEADS

Of the late Treaty, between His Britannic Majesty, and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

Art. I. A strict union, in which the one shall consider the interests of the other as his own.

Art. II. All former Treties renewed by this.

Art. III. The Landgrave agrees to keep in readiness for the service of His Brittannic Majest, eight thousand men—Infantry, cavalry, and chasseurs.

Art. IV. Each battalion of Infantry to have the proper Officers, and two field pieces.

Art. V. His Britannic Majesty to pay—for each *Horseman*, and his *Horse*, *Eighty crowns*—and for every *Foot Soldier*, *thirty crowns*.

Art. VI. For the above Troops, his Britannic Majesty also engages to pay yearly, *two hundred and twenty-five thousand Crowns*, in addition.

Art. VII. The said Troops, whilst serving in the Empire, to be on the pay and allowances of his Majesty's German Troops, when in the low countries, on the footing of Dutch Troops: and if it should happen, that they are employed in Great Britain, or Ireland, to be on the same footing as the National British Troops.

Art. VIII. His Britannic Majesty will pay the expences of *recruiting*, *remounting*, and for *all Artillery lost*.

Art. IX. The above Troops not to be employed on board the Fleet—three months notice to be given, and a month's pay, when no longer wanted.—Transports gratis.

Art. X. His Britannic Majesty to procu... indemnification for any loss the Landgrave ma... sustain from invasion of his territories, according to similar occasions.

Art. XI. The Landgraves own Surgeons to attend the Troops, but with every assistance granted to his Majesty's own forces.

Art. XII. Deserters to be sent back.

Art. XIII. Twelve Crowns to be paid in advance by his Britannic Majesty, for every additional Recruit, wanting at Review, to be allowed as if the several Corps were compleat.

Art. XIV. All transport expences to be paid by his Britannic Majesty.

Art. XV. Should his Majesty countermand the march of the troops before the term fixed; his Britannic Majesty shall pay the Landgrave—*Levy money for the whole eighty thousand men*—and, *Three Hundred thousand Crowns!!!*

AFFECTING NARRATIVE.

At Grenier's hotel, in Jermyn-street, at six o'clock in the evening, of the 31st June, died Docke de Sicigniano, lately arrived as Ambassador from Naples. ... paper, which was found on the table, in the Duke's hand writing, declared "*that the act of death was his own free choice; that no one was to be blamed, nor was any one privy to it.*" He had said to his secretary, about an hour before, that from the want of some dish at his hotel, he should dine that day at the Imperial Ambassador's; and he then expressed a wish, that, whenever he did not immediately answer to one knock at his door, no person should repeat the knocking, or endeavour to come in. The secretary had occasion to call upon him in the evening, and according to this wish went away upon receiving no answer to his rap. After a second, and a third, unsuccessful attempt, he was alarmed, and the door, being locked, was burst open by the servants. The Duke was not in the drawing room, in which they perceived a smell of gunpowder, nor in his own sitting-room, nor bedroom. It was in the water closet that he was at length found, and still moving, but as the surgeon declared, merely by the convulsions of death. The ball had passed entirely through his head, and he died in a few minutes afterward.

The motive for this violence against himself cannot be discovered. *Bills of credit for 5000l.* were found in his escrutoire. *He was not thirty years of age*, ... a very favorable appearance, and of a *disposition* evenly and even powerfully *chearful*. He did not expose himself to serious losses at play. His habits of *general gallantry* contradict the received opinion that some affair of *love* depressed his mind.

In short, nothing can be said, to account for the act, but that it was the result of *a momentary madness*. He had lodged at Grenier's since his arrival at London; was a very temperate and punctual man, going to bed generally every night at eleven o'clock, and paying his bills weekly. He had transacted business with *Lord Grenville* on the same morning. As soon as the event became known, the Prince Castelcicala, and some other foreign noblemen, went to Grenier's to view the body, and the Prince took charge of his effects. Next morning Mr. Burgess, one of his Majesty's under secretaries of state, at the request of Lord Grenville, went to the hotel to make the necessary enquiries concerning the suicide, and to give orders for the removal and interment of the corpse; and an express was sent off to Naples with the melancholy news. The Duke was a young nobleman of one of the first families in Italy, of very amiable manners, and much beloved by those who knew him.

The Portuguese Indiaman, Bom Successo, arrived at Kedgeree, with 800 Pipes of Madeira, on the 6th Instant.

PASSENGERS, FROM MADEIRA.

Hon. Mr. Stuart, Brother to Lord Bute, writer for Bengal, and Mr. De Erra, a Venetian Gentleman.

BIRTH.

On the 23d Instant the Lady of Lieut. Brunton, Deputy Military Auditor General, of a son.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY Person who has any just demand aginst William Balfour, Esq. deceased, is hereby required to make the same now known to Oliver Colt, & Frank Day, acting Executors in India to that Estate: who have also to require that any Person, indebted to the said Estate, will be pleased to pay the Amount without Delay to the said Executors, in order to enable them to have the same Remitted to the Executors in England, along with the other property belonging to the said Estate.

Fort St. George: 23d December 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY Person who has any just Demand, against John Colin Tonyn, Esq deceased, is hereby required to make the same known to Messrs. Colt, Baker, and Co. Attornies to Colonel John Floyd, the Executor in India to that Estate, who are also authorised to receive payment of any Debts due to the said Estate, and which they request may be made known without any delay, as the Accounts of the said Estate, are now in readiness to be transmitted to the Executors in England.

Fort St. George: 23d December, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Creditors of Thomas Johnson deceased, late of Bombay Mariner

MESSRS Alexander Adamson and James Tate of Bombay, Administrators of the Estate and Effects of the said Thomas Johnson, hereby give Notice, that they have made up the final Accounts of the same, and require ... several Creditors by themselves or their Attor...s, properly constituted, to transmit authentic ...ocuments of their several Debts within one Year from this date, that a dividend may be made by the Administrators, according to the legal Order of Distribution, so far as the Balance in their hands will extend.

Bombay: 21st June, 1793.

To be sold by Public Outcry,

On the Premises,

on Saturday the 4th of January next,

At 5 o'clock in the Afternoon,

TWO Houses, with convenient Offices, the property of Lieutenant Colonel A...ck, situated in the broad street, leading from the Esplanade, to Mr. Popham's House

Conditions to be mentioned at the time

December 23d.

LAW REPORT.

SUPREME COURT, OF CALCUTTA.

Henry Chichley Michell,
vs
Hiram Cox.

This Cauſe of much importance to the Commercial Branch of the Community, was decided in the Supreme Court, on the 14th ultimo.

HENRY CHICHLEY MICHELL, of Madras, who had been before, on, and after the 1ſt of July, 17[illegible], intereſted in goods and Merchandize, on board the ſhip May, but who had ſold the ſame to Hiram Cox, and taken for the ſame a Reſpondentia Bond, with the following clauſe therein inſerted. "And for "the further ſecurity of the ſaid Henry Chichley Michell, the ſaid Hiram Cox, doth hereby covenant and agree for himſelf, his heirs, "Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, to "Mortgage and Aſſign over to him, the ſaid "Henry Chichley Michell, Eſq his Heirs, "Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, the "ſeveral wares and Merchandize laden or to "be laden on the ſaid ſhip May, which ſaid "ſhip, Wares and Merchandize, with their "produce, are thus Mortgaged and Aſſigned "over and are to be diverted to no other uſe "or purpoſe whatever, till payment of this "Bond is made with the premium that may "become due thereon; bearing date the 5th "of the ſame month."

On the 25th of the ſame month of July, H. C. Michell wrote two letters, one to Mr. Hiram Cox, the other to Mr. Adam Turnbull, one of the Committee of the Bengal Inſurance Company, in both of which letters, he deſired inquiry to be made at what premium he could have an inſurance effected, and to have it made to a certain amount. The Inſurance was accordingly effected; and was done in fact by Cox, as the letter to Turnbull, to whom it was addreſſed in his private capacity, or at leaſt without reference to the ſituation he held in the concern of the Bengal Inſurance Company, only went to affect the Company through him with notice, and he inſtead of having the policy effected on the Reſpondentia Bond from the time when it was executed the 5th July, 1778, had it made on Goods and Merchandize on board the May, "from and immediately "following the 1ſt day of July then laſt paſt;" and the policy was accordingly executed on the 25th September, 1778, by the Committee of the Bengal Inſurance Company, of which Adam Turnbull was one.

The loſs was ſtated in the Declaration in this manner: "The ſaid ſhip or veſſel May, with "the ſaid Goods and Merchandize on board "thereof, were by and through force and violence ſet upon, captured, and carried off, "by the [illegible] of the ſaid" (referring to the former part of the declaration) "Borneo; "and the ſaid ſhip or veſſel with the ſaid "Goods, Wares and Merchandize on board "thereof, was detained and made a prey of by "the ſaid natives of the Iſland of Borneo, and "converted to their uſe, whereby the ſaid "Goods and Merchandize were totally loſt to "him the ſaid H. C. Michell, &c." The Counſel for the Defendants therefore relied upon the caſe of Neſbit, and another againſt Luſhington, 4th term, rep. as a ground for nonſuiting the Plaintiff, inaſmuch as there was no evidence of the loſs having been effected by the capture or detention of any legal or exiſting governing power in the country, where the loſs was ſtated to have happened; and on the ground that the only evidence as to that point, in the cauſe being, that all the people of Borneo were pirates, might have been good *prima facie* evidence of the fact, had the loſs been averred to have been by piracy, ſo that, it being ſtated, as it was, the evidence counteracted inſtead of ſupported it. The Court, however, were againſt them on this point, as they were on every other.

The arguments of the Defendant's Counſel turned chiefly on the danger and impolicy of breaking in upon Lord Mansfield's deciſion in the caſe of Glover and Black, 3 *Burrow's rep.* 1394—upon the circumſtance of the riſk on the goods under the policy having been incurred, it being in evidence, that the ſhip May had ſailed before the 5th of July, the day on which the Reſpondentia Bond was executed, upon the ſale and acceptance of the Reſpondentia Bonds being a termination and merger of the intereſt in the goods, and laſtly on the 1ſt ſection of the 1ſt ſtatue of 19th Geo. 2 c. 37, againſt gaming and wagering policies, to which ſection they contended, the doctrine of Glover and Black extended as much as to the ſection in queſtion in that cauſe, but which it was true did not extend to voyages in India like the preſent. Had it been a partial loſs, the Defendant's Counſel admitted, that the Inſurer under the policy on Goods, might have recovered an average, but not on the Reſpondentia Bond, it not being within the 5th ſection of the 19th of Geo. 2 c. 37, becauſe the intereſt of the goods was at the time of the loſs in Cox; and the Plaintiff would then have contended as his Counſel did at the outſet of this cauſe, and would have relied that his inſurance was on Reſpondentia, and availed himſelf of the notice thereof to Turnbull. The Defendant's Counſel concluded with relying upon it, that the proof varied from the plaint, and that there muſt be a nonſuit.

The Court did not conſider the Bond a merger of the intereſt in the goods, and therefore *gave judgment for the* Plantiff, as he had at firſt, and continued to have at the time of the loſs, an inſurable intereſt. [*Aſia. Mir,*

TREATY

Between his Brittannic Majesty, and the Empress of Russia.

The Treaty of Friendſhip, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded at St. Peterſburg, 1766, ſhall reſume its force and authority, which ſhall continue in all the clauſes and ſtipulations; and that a Treaty of Commerce be founded on that Baſis, that may tend to conſolidate and extend the Commerce and Navigation of the Britiſh and Ruſſian ſubjects.

ARTICLE 2.

The College of Commerce being no longer a Court of juſtice, Law-ſuits and other affairs of Engliſh merchants eſtabliſhed in Ruſſia, ſhall be judged and regulated by the Tribunals eſtabliſhed for this purpoſe, in the ſame manner a is practiſed with regard to other nations who have Treaties of Commerce. In return for which, the Ruſſian ſubjects eſtabliſhed in England ſhall be under the juriſdiction of the ſame Tribunals before which the affairs of other nations are brought, who have Treaties of Commerce with England.

ARTICLE 3.

Her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſians, in continuation of the encouragement which ſhe has uniformly granted, in her States, to the Commerce and navagation of Britiſh ſubjects, engages that they ſhall enjoy, in her ports on the black ſea, and the ſea of Azoph, all the advantages and diminutions of Cuſtom-houſe duties which are ſpecified in the 6th Article of the edict preceding the general tariff of the year 1782, and which is of the following tenor: "Although this general Tariff is to ſerve alſo for all our ports ſituated on the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoph, we however diminiſh in the ſaid parts, by one fourth part, the duties fixed in this Tariff, in order to encourage commerce for the utility of our ſubjects, and of the nations with which we ſhall ſtipulate reciprocal advantages in this reſpect, in compenſation for the privileges which thoſe nations ſhall grant to our commerce, excepting, however, from this diminuation, the merchandize ſpecified by name in the preſent Tariff, as liable to pay the ſame duties in the ports of the Black Sea, as in the other Cuſtom houſe of our Empire, as alſo thoſe for which the preſent Tariff fixes particular duties in the ports of the Black Sea."

ARTICLE 4.

The preſent arrangement of commerce, on which their Majeſties the King of Great Britain, and the Empreſs of all the Ruſſians are agreed, and by which they confirm the whole of the Treaty of 1766, the alterations above agreed upon excepted, ſhall ſubſiſt and be obligatory during the ſpace of ſix years, this term being fully ſufficient for coming to a definitive agreement, on all the ſtipulations of a new Treaty of Commerce, calculated to perpetuate and to extend the advantages of their reſpective ſubjects. The high contracting parties engage, in conſequence of this act, to provide, in the moſt effectual manner, and according to the forms eſtabliſhed in each of the two countries, for the entire execution of all that is ſtipulated, without the leaſt reſtriction.

ARTICLE 5.

His Britannic Majeſty and her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſians, engage to ratify the preſent act; and the ratifications thereof ſhall be exchanged within the ſpace of three months, or ſooner if it can be done, reckoning from the day of ſignature.

Done at London, the 25th day of March, 1793.

(*Signed*) GRENVILLE, (L. S.)
S. COMTE DE WORONZOW, (L. S.)

SOUTHERN SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Trichinopoly, 15th November, 1793.

On Monday, the 6th of Jan. 1793,—A Sweepſtake, of twenty Pagodas, each, [P. P.] will be run for over the Courſe of Trichinopoly, free for all Horſes, Mares, &c. Weight for Inches, 14 Hands high, carrying 10 Stone; 7 lb. to an Inch, under or over; the beſt of 3 Heats, twice round, ſtarting from the diſtance-poſt.

On Wedneſday, the 8th, the Hunter's Plate, of two hundred and fifty Pagodas, for all Horſes, Mares, &c. carrying 12 Stone; the beſt of 3 Heats, twice round, ſtarting from the Diſtance-Poſt.

Friday, the 10th, THE TANJORE PURSE, of Two hundred and fifty Pagodas, for all Horſes, Mares, &c. (Winning Horſes and Arabs excepted) carrying 10 Stones; the beſt of three heats twice round, ſtarting from the Diſtance Poſt.

N. B.—All fair Riding.—Three lb. allowed to Mares and Geldings. The Horſes, &c. to be enterred ſix Days before running. Five Pagodas entrance. the Name and Colour of the Horſes to be ſent with the entrance Money to the Clerk of the Courſe.

An Untrained Plate, of twenty Pagodas each, for all Horſes, Mares, and Geldings, carrying 9 Stone.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Lieut. Mackenzie's Sketch of the War, with Tippoo Sultaun.

THE ſecond Volume of this Work, is now in the Preſs, and will be Publiſhed with all poſſible Expediton, agreeably to the Author's Promiſe.—Copies beſpoke before the Middle of February next, will be delivered as ſoon afterwards as poſſible, on Application to Mr. Edward Shaw, of *Calcutta.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR Bencoolen and Batavia. The Ship Experiment, T. H. Spence, Commander, will Sail on or about the 10th day of January—the Experiment is coppered and a prime ſailer. For Freight apply to Meſſers. Chaſe, Sewell and Chaſe, Fort St. George.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Creditors of Mr. John Mitford. who have Signed the Deed of Truſt, are requeſted to apply at the Office of Meſſrs. Chaſe, Sewell and Chaſe, where they will Receive a Devidend on their Reſpective Claims.

Madras, 23d December, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS R. and J. Henderſons beg, leave to Inform the Settlement, that Catalogues, Compriſing the Library of the late Col. George Maule, have been forwarded to the Different Stations on the 17th Inſtant, and by Order of the Adminiſtrators, the Sale is deferred until Wedneſday the 15th of January next, for the Convenience of Perſons Reſiding at a diſtance.

N. B. Catalogues to be had at the Auction Room.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Lieut. Samuel Briggs Deceaſed, having been granted to Mr. Robert Malcolm, Notice is hereby given, that all Perſons having Claims on the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make the ſame known to Mr. George Paſley, Attorney to the Adminiſtrator—and all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to Pay to him their Reſpective Amounts

---

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is requeſted that all Demands on the Eſtate, of the late George Hutton, will be made to the Acting Executor Mr. Alexander Stewart, of Fort St. George, on, or before the 1ſt Day of January 1794, after which time no claim will be admitted; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment to the ſaid Acting Executor as after the above Date all Claims not Paid, will be given into the Hands of an Attorney at Law for Recovery.

Fort St. George, 13th December, 1793.

ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN HALL,

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having paſſed the Seals of the Honorable the Mayor's Court to Mrs. Marianne Hall, Meſſrs. Henry Chichley Michell, John [illegible] Junior, Thomas Stephens and Edward Watts, of the Eſtate and Effects of the late John Hall Deceaſed, It is requeſted that all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate do make immediate Payment of the ſame to the Adminiſtrators, and all Perſons having Claims on the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to ſend an account thereof to the ſaid Adminiſtrators ſtating the amount and Nature of their Demands.

It is alſo requeſted that thoſe who are indebted to the Shop of Mr. Hall, kept under the Management of Mr. Franck, will pay the amount of their reſpective Bills to the ſaid Mr Franck, who is Authoriſed by the adminiſtrators to receive the Same, and his Receipt will be a ſufficient diſcharge.

A CARD.

MR. LEAMY preſents his reſpectful Compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Madras, and out Stations on the Coaſt, and begs Leave to acquatnt them, that, notwithſtanding his having been captured on his Paſſage to China, he is enabled to bring the uſual Supply of China Articles, as he has received Advice from his Correſpondents in China, that they have ſhipped his Inveſtment on Board the Carron, Captain Simpſon, with whom Mr. Leamy hopes to arrive at Madras in a few Days

Prince of Wales's Iſland: Dec. 11th, 1793.

A CARD.

WRIGHT and HURST, reſpectfully Acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlememt, that they are now receiving, out of the *General Coote*, Indiaman, a large and various Aſſortment of European Articles, of the firſt Quality and in the beſt Condition.

The ſame will be expoſed for Sale, immediately, on their being landed.

Fort St. George:
Dec. 18th 1793.

A CARD.

MESSRS HOPE CARD, and Co. beg leave to Inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Preſidency, that on Monday next, they will expoſe for Sale a Choice and Elegant Aſſortment of Millinery, received by one of the lateſt Ships of the Seaſon.

*** A few Pairs of Ladies Faſhionable Shoes, received with the above.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Property of a Gentleman returning to Europe, a Brace of high Bred Beautiful Pointers; only Eighteen months old. The loweſt Price for the Brace is One Hundred Pagodas.

They may be ſeen by applying to Mr. Card, Fort St. George: in the North Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, *that an application was this day made before the Hon. the Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, Madraſpatnam for Letters of Adminiſtration to be granted to Henry B[illegible] Serjeant in Captain Hays Company of the firſt Battalion of Artillery in the Honorable Company's ſervice, of the reſpective goods and chattels of James Walden, Thomas Burke, Joſhua Groves, George Colings, William Binnham, Francis Beck, Lawrence Doyle, and Thomas Fiſhendon, late Privates in the ſaid Battalion reſpectively deceaſed, as a friend of the ſaid ſeveral, and reſpective deceaſed Perſons.*

J. WHITE, Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *Honorble the Mayor's Court, having been pleaſed to order that Letters of Adminiſtration, of the Eſtate and Effects of Lieut. John Stewart, of his Majeſty's 71ſt Regiment deceaſed, be granted to John Stewart of Walajahbad, all Perſons who have Claims on the Eſtate are deſired to make the ſame known to the ſaid Adminiſtrator, and all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate, are requeſted to Pay to him their reſpective Amounts.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, *that Applications have been this Day made for Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtates and Effects of Griffith Richards, J. Redburn, J. Leſlie, J. Robinſon J. Middleton, J. Jaggait, deceaſed, of Artillery, by J. Dragcatt, Serjant of Artillery, as Friend to the ſaid deceaſed Perſons.*

G. CHALMER, Proctor.

Town Hall: 3d December, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE is hereby given, *that Applications have been this Day made, for Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Edward Shaw, and John Pelleh, deceaſed, by C. Hughes, Friend to the ſaid deceaſed Perſons.*

G. CHALMER, Proctor.

Town Hall: 17th December, 1793.

FOR SALE.

AT MR. CHRISTIANI'S,

NEWLY Imported Daniſh Claret, of an excellent quality, in Cheſts of 10 Dozen at 4 Pags. per Dozen.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Order of the Adminiſtratrix and Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of Mr. John Hall deceaſed, by Sharp and Heefke, at their Rooms, on Monday, the 13th of Jan. 1794, the following Goods,—Conditions of Sale are, that the higheſt Bidder be conſidered the Purchaſer, and in caſe of diſpute between two Bidders, the Lot to be put up again, the Goods to be Paid for on Delivery, and taken away within three Days from the Day of Sale, otherwiſe to be Reſold at the Riſk of the Firſt Purchaſer.

Engliſh Claret,	1 Pair Luſtres,
French ditto.	Candle Shades,
Madeira in Bottles,	Corks,
Brandy in do.	Canvas,
Rum in do.	China Hams,
Gin in do.	Bengal and Europe Candles,
Red Port in do.	2 caſes of Glaſs Ware,
Cyder in do.	2 do. of Sword Blades,
Perry in do.	8 caſks of Damar,
Rum Shrub in do.	Bengal Hooka, Snakes and Chillums,
Champaign in do.	White lead in Caſks,
Cherry Brandy in do.	Europe paint of different colours,
Vinegar in do.	Linſeed Oil,
Sallad Oil in do.	Cordage,
Arrack in Caſks	Wood Oil in Jars,
Rum in do.	A quantity of white Marble Shaving ſtones and various other Articles.
Cyder in do.	
Perry in do.	
Gin in Caſes,	
Sugar Candy in whole and half Tubs.	

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,
near the Walajah Gate,
On Saturday the 28th December next:
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

EUROPE Shoes, Silver-buckles, an aſſortment of Jewellery, Hats, Engliſh and French Claret, Perry and Cyder in Bottles, Olives, Porter in Bottles Fiſh-ſauces, Muſtard,—three dozen of Bengal Chairs and ſix Couches new, four Prints, four pieces of beautiful Long Cloth, handſomly flowered and two Wine-keeper, with a Variety of other Articles.

COLONEL MAULE's LIBRARY.

CATALOGUES of the above, to be had at the Courier Printing Office, Fort St. George.

James Dobbin's Out-cry.
On Saturday, the 28th Inſtant,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK
PLATE.

ONE large Tea-kettle,
One Table Ring,
Ten Table and eight Tea-ſpoons,
Four pair Salts,
Two Soup Ladles,
One Teapot and Stand, one Table Croſs,
One Bread Baſket, two Marrow Spoons, and one Lemon Strainer, one Cruitt Stand, with five Cruitts, one Muſtard Pott, two Watches, ſome Buckles, and other Articles.

By James Dobbin,
On the 4th of January, 1794.

SEVERAL Sets of the Proceedings of Parliament, on Mr. Haſtings Trial, alſo the Indian Courier, in Sets of 12 Volumes.

PRINTED BY JOSEPH MARTIN, EXCHANGE, FORT ST. GEORGE:
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, LETTERS & ORDERS, RELATIVE TO THE PAPER, WILL BE RECEIVED & ATTENDED TO, WITH THE STRICTEST PUNCTUALITY.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ORIENTAL STAR CALCUTTA.